BROADWAY THEATRE-2-A Child of Othello.

CASINC—2 and 8—The Grand Duchess.

DALY'S THEATRE — 2 and 8:15 — Midsummer Night's

EDEN MUSEE-War Tableaus.

GRANDOPERA HOUSE—Yand S—The Stowaway. LIVGEUM THEATRE—2 and 8:15—The Charity Ball. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 5:30—Aunt Jack. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Die Meistersinger NEW PARK THEATRE-2 and 8-Little Prek NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-A Midnight Bell.
PALMER'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Goudoliers.

PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. TREATRE-2 and 8:15-Shenandeah STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8-The Stepping Stone. STAR THEATRE-2 and 8-The Senator.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The County Fair STR AVENUE TREATRE-2-Ironmaster-8-Scrap o

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OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufactured T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st., New-York, Deaks, Library Tables, &c.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1890.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Mr. Jennings, M. P. for Stockport, Conservative, offered a motion in the House of Commons censuring the assailants of Mr. Parnell. A parcel containing the head of a woman was left at the house of Prince Dolgoroukoff, is St. Petersburg. === The negotiations to adjust the Anglo-Portuguese dispute have failed. == The funeral of young Abraham Lincoln was hel in London; the body was deposited in Kensa Green Cemetery. - Major Wissmann is prepar ing to attack an Arab stronghold in East Africa

Congress .- Both branches in session. ---- The Senate: Mr. Hale spoke against the Blair Educan bill, and Mr. Blair defended it; several publie buildings appropriation bills were pas The House: It was voted that Mr. Clark, whose seat had been contested, should retain the seat; about fifty private pension bills were passed. = In Committee: The sub-committee of the House World's Fair Committee had a conference with the Chicago delegation, and went over part of the Fair bill; the Civil Service inquiry was continued: the Dolph Committee examined sev eral Senators as to the sources of the leaking out of news of secret session proceedings.

Domestic .- Six persons were killed and fifteen verely hurt in the accident on the Lake Shore Railroad at Hamburg, N. Y. === The Annua Supply bill introduced in the Assembly at Alban; calls for \$1,071,000, which is less than one-hall of last year's bill. —— An examination was made of the Asbury Park National Bank. - The cold wave, with a temperature as low in places as 25 degrees below zero, prevailed in New-York State and New-England Thursday night.

City and Suburban .- Peter C. Kellogg's fourth day of the borse sale realized a satisfactory total. - The majority of the stock of the Twenty-third Street surface road was bought by the Philadelphia syndicate. — The Eckstein brewery made an assignment. — Corone Charles J. Nordquist, of Westchester County, was killed by a locomotive at Bronxville. Business in stocks better distributed at advance ing figures, closing strong.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Warmer and fair or partly cloudy. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 27 degrees; lowest, 7; average,

Some fourscore men, women and children Ludlow-st. tenement-house yesterday morning. The danger and the panic were increased by great delay in summoning the firemen. "Policemen tried three signal-boxes in the neighborhood and found that they did not work, the wires having been damaged by the storm on Thursday." That is a flimsy excuse. The storm on Thursday was not severe, and it ceased soon after noon. Our fire-alarm apparatus ought to be looked after more diligently.

The proposition to abolish the unnecessary office of City Chamberlain does not appear to city officials, who conferred yesterday for the of their united wisdom on measures relating cordial public approval.

It is well known that the high State tax- cities was still remarkable.

A year ago the Supply bill reached a total of \$2,243,314; that reported yesterday amounts to \$1,071,000-a reduction of over 50 per, cent. That is a handsome showing, indeed. No ground for a charge of Republican extravagance there.

It appears from an article published in another column that the elevated-railroad people were premature, or rather, widely astray, in their glee over the decision of the Court of mode. Appeals, reported from Albany two or three days ago. The full text of the decision shows it to have an entirely different tenor from what was supposed. It will not affect unfavorably the claims of property-owners against the eleof the city most benefited by rapid transit be summarily cast out. This decision was rendered by the Second Division of the Court. The gravest feature of the matter is that practically to all intents and purposes the Second Division has overruled all the previous decisions of the First Division. A high Court spectacle, to say the least of it.

THE LEAGUE IN THE SOUTH.

It was a happy idea which took the Republican League into the South. All that promotes sympathy and a good understanding between the people of the various sections of our vast country is much to be encouraged. Sectional problems are always aggravated when intercourse is interrupted and the people are supplied with only those facts which are filtered through Washington. Politicians must be advocates, and advocates rarely tell the whole truth. The South is misrepresented to some extent by Northern statesmen who are unable to appreciate local conditions there. It is shockingly misrepresented by its own statesmen who are unable to appreciate anything else. Between the two, that element of Southern society which is of real account and which alone is growing has not yet had a first-rate chance to assert itself.

The Republicans of the League have met many members of this active, progressive, practical element in Nashville. They are particplarly numerous there and in Chattanooga, in Birmingham, in Atlanta, and in all those Southern cities where the real estate market is interesting. They are the men and women who realize that the South to escape bankruptcy and anarchy must embrace that spirit of enterprise which has done such wonders in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and which is now doing such greater wonders beyond the Missouri and the Lakes. They are the promoters of new ways, new ideas and a new social system. They understand that the law of equal rights must triumph, that it is stronger than inherited prejudice. They perceive that the old aristocracy, the proud product of three centuries of class rule, cannot survive as the controlling force in business or politics. They do not wish longer to be miserable martyrs to a decayed idea. They prefer to regain their wealth, their comfortable homes and their old position in National affairs. They want to see the feeble-minded Bourbons who have been, and are yet, holding on to place and power, put aside for a race of Jeffersons, Madisons, Bentons and Clays.

There is a host of these true Americans in the South-Southerners always but Nationalists as well-and we repeat that they are the only element which grows or can grow. They have evolved slowly, and years must still pass before they are controlling and before their control can bring about that adjustment of the race question upon the principle of the Fifteenth Amendment which will revolutionize Southern politics, reconstruct parties, break up the Solid South, and enable the negro to vote upon other issues than that of personal safety. They have advanced step by step from that condition in which hatred and revenge occupied their minds to a condition in which they are full of fraternal sentiment and profoundly anxious for the sake of their section, their

die as it has lived since the war, in crime and outrage and fraud. It has a conglomerate support. The haughty old aristocrats are for it. The "white trash" who hate the "nigger" be cause the negro despises them, are for it. Everybody who wants office is for it. Everybody who stays with the old ways because they are old is for it. All the rabble that follows after power is for it. It elects Governors, Legislatures and Congressmen. It is strong and murder without getting caught, if its victhat encourages fraternity, frank discussion to endure the conditions of which are not, at exceptional ability or fidelity much more. The were put in peril of their lives by a fire in a and mutual respect is another blow at the gi- the time of its conclusion, honorable, equitable outcome would be such an advance in the gengantic but crumbling ruin of the Southern and advantageous to both parties. oligarchy.

The prevalent confusion of the American mind respecting the use and the understanding of the terms Socialist and Anarchist accounts for part of the surprise with which the heavy vote reported for Socialist candidates in Ber lin, Hamburg and other German cities is regarded. The voters for such candidates were doubtless not by any means all believers in the theories which are in this country called Someet with universal favor among the chief dalistic. Here Socialism has not the excuse which it has in a country where the people do purpose of giving the Legislature the benefit | not govern themselves. In the United States it is necessarily revolt against government of to New-York. It was hardly expected that the people. Presumably, many of the voters temerity to suggest that the Chamberlain's sal- were persons who would in this country heartary might wisely be materially reduced, and ily uphold republican government. They take \$25,000 to \$8,000. Of course, \$8,000 is too monarch, against the methods of arbitrary them experts in such matters. And yet the to some who are less capable or worthy. deny equality of civil and political rights. But

rate last year-albeit the purposes for which | According to the Berlin correspondent of the Legislature made appropriations were de- "The London Times," the Socialists cast in serving and the appropriations in no true | Berlin 125,000 votes out of a total of 230,000. sense extravagant-was employed by Demo- and Hamburg has elected its three Representacrats in the campaign of 1889 as an argument tives, all Socialists. The fact that Hamburg quired to adopt legislation before a treaty can efforts of associations of either. The adjustagainst the party which controls the Senate has been for twelve years under the anti-Soand Assembly. This year a resolute effort has cialist law, and that in Berlin the condition of after the Senate had ratified a reciprocity labor is never ideally or exactly just, and the been made at Albany to keep down the appro- police surveillance has been likened to a state treaty with Mexico, the House refused to pass general level of wages may at any time be in the National campaign of 1888, and now in priations, and consequently the taxes. How of siege, does not render these results of the the necessary legislation. plute it is may be judged from the Supply voting more surprising. It is precisely where bill reported to the Assembly by Mr. Fish. the severity of urbitrary rule is greatest and tions to secret sessions to which we may find to begin by granting exceptional wages to proceed to win again in the Presidential canvass oven appropriate looks to recommend to begin by granting exceptional wages to proceed to win again in the Presidential canvass oven appropriate looks to recommend to begin by granting exceptional wages to proceed to win again in the Presidential canvass.

American freedom is loved and confidently dates, they are the more likely to take that as disingenuous and absurd.

Coming directly after the significant declarations of the Emperor regarding the interests of the working people, these votes are sure to be interpreted as an answer that those who wantchange do not intend to be placated by phrases vated roads, nor will their claims in the part or by half measures. But the Emperor was probably sufficiently sagacious and well-advised to realize that the appearance of yielding in of the train. Passengers testify to a certain any respect would only embolden and intensify knowledge that the brakes were out of order the opposition to the existing order of things. If he has entered with sincerity upon a new policy, having in view greater care for the train hands. The cars would not have parted rights and interests of the majority who earn if the coupling had not been defective. The thus divided against itself is not an edifying wages, he may wisely have welcomed a strong expression of the popular feeling against the status which has prevailed, because it will greatly strengthen him in resisting and overcoming those influences about a throne which always block the path of progress. The privileged classes, those who have most to lose by any revolutionary change in the order of things, are decidedly less likely to resist with stubbornness and anger the measures of liberality which the Emperor may have in contemplation if they are forced to realize that nothing but his policy can keep back the rising tide of

revolutionary sentiment. The other natural effect of the Emperor's recent declarations-a more friendly and favorable feeling among those who had not become definitely committed against the existing order of things-may have been more fully realized than observers at a distance suppose. It is conceivable that the Emperor and the authorities were aware of a much stronger tendency toward Socialism than the voting has shown t that the majority against Government candidates in the cities would have been larger by were leaning toward mental revolt against exotherwise have received.

PUBLIC BUSINESS AND SENATE SECRETS.

Even now it may do no harm to enumerate a the blame is found to rest. few of them.

Speaking broadly, and without reflection upon may be, and sometimes have been, of a shame- Works, that the act is costing to all who will come and avail of them—these things are unerring signs of the better days now dawning upon the South.

Session which, it openly proclaimed, would into the state senitors met yesterday morning, and found that there were just thirteen of them present, they were seized with superstitions so, the act operates as a wrong and a great into the state senitors met yesterday morning, and found that there were just thirteen of them present, they were seized with superstitions so, the act operates as a wrong and a great into the state senitors met yesterday morning, and found that there were just thirteen of them present, they were seized with superstitions so, the act operates as a wrong and a great into the state senitors met yesterday morning. standard of the Civil Service.

tims are negroes and Republicans. It is still hand to another Power, and thus hamper us in litical influence secures and upholds such measpowerful to keep out school-books and to some future bargain that we might wish to ures. coerce the press. But still it is dying. It is make. But this theory assumes that internaresults. The forces against it are all whole- party to to the transaction is desirous of tricksome and lasting. The League Convention ing the other; whereas the truth is that no

operate if they were strictly applied. Under lamation. Some fine morning thousands of suicidal, harming those it is designed to help.

most constantly felt that the anxiety of the occasion to allude hereafter. The foregoing citizen for greater freedom is most likely to are not to be either frowned or laughed out of and not by industry and capacity. find expression, and in modes not always wise.

American freedom is loved and confidently down, well and good. The people would gladtrusted in the belief that errors have least ly hear and impartially criticise the discussion. chance to prevail where speech and action are But the present inquisition is a proceeding most free. When the only way people are al- which inevitably tends to degrade the Senate allowed to make known their wish for a change in popular estimation, and which many memis by voting down the Government's candibers of that body do not hesitate to describe

> THE LAKE SHORE DISASTER. Few railroad disasters in recent years have

required a more searching investigation than that which occurred on the Lake Shore Thurs day night. It seems to be already established that several inexcusable blunders were made by persons officially responsible for the safety a considerable time before the crash came, and they are not contradicted by the conductor or collision would not have occurred if the forward section had not been suddenly stopped. The speed of the rear section might have been greatly checked if the handbrakes had been used promptly. A long delay ensued after the accident before relief came. Into these and other evidences of carelessness such a stringent inquiry ought to be made as will reveal the whole truth and fix the blame where it belongs.

The fact that the train had been delayed and was running at unusual speed to make up lost time ought to have suggested to those in charge of it the necessity of extra watchfulness and preparation to meet a sudden emergency. But when the moment for action arrived nobody was equal to the occasion. The conductor signalled to the engineer to stop as soon as he discovered that the train had parted, without looking to see what had become of the rear cars. He may have taken it for granted that the automatic brakes had done their duty, though it is alleged that he had previously been made aware that they were out of order; but, even in the first moment of a surprise, he ought to have reflected that no harm could possibly some thousands if the Emperor had not pur- have resulted from taking time to look back sued the course he did; that many citizens who along the track. No additional misfortune was involved in keeping on; the only chance isting institutions were persuaded, by the dec- of a new risk was in stopping. To the critlarations of the Emperor, that better results | icism that it is easy enough for anybody to for them on the whole could be attained through realize this now it is a proper answer to say upholding a ruler inclined to be progressive that travellers have a right to expect an inthan through any other course. If this was stinctive perception on the part of railroad the decision of many conservative voters, they employes of what sudden emergencies demand. probably withdrew from Socialist candidates a | It is a pleasure to note that one man did just part of the votes which those candidates would the right thing at the right moment. The into the wreck, snatched a blazing lamp out of the debris and threw it down the bank.

In suggesting some of the points which ought Those members of the United States Senate to be investigated we do not lose sight of the who are so anxious to be defended from sedi- fact that the observations and recollections of tion that they are ready to hold newspaper passengers just escaped from the unnerving correspondents guilty of that crime might bet- and distracting experience of a railroad wreck ter appropriate another petition of the Litany, are not to be accepted without full confirmaand pray to be delivered from pride, vain- tion. But this is certainly not one of the rare glory and hypocrisy. When the Senate has cases in which men can excuse themselves by grown weary of the farce of pretending amaze-ment and righteous indignation at the revela-causes which brought about this destruction of tion of secrets which Senators themselves dis- human life, though the responsibility may posand courageous man, like Mr. Platf, of Con- several individuals, were produced by neglinecticut, may perhaps find a favorable oppor- gence. The public will not be satisfied if the leagues and the country the advantages of dis- disclosure of the facts as will compel the paypatching executive business in open session, ment of an adequate penalty by those on whom

THE WAGES BILL

any individual, the practice of considering nom-inations in secret session is upheld for two main of every grade should receive sufficient wages.

No doubt it is desirable that all workingmen American, unconstitutional and grossly partisan."
On the same evening the Young Men's Democratic No doubt it is desirable that all workingmen edged. One of these is that secret sessions are a tradition, that they are supposed to add to the mystery and dignity of the Senatorial office, and that they enable Senatorial office, and that they playing such wages to those whom it employs. But the act requiring that workers on a they seek to establish an exclusively official ballot, certainly commend themselves to general least \$2 per day has not proved beneficial to favor." The sense of the two meetings is significant. reasons, neither of which is frankly acknowl- and that the State should set a good example dress-parade whenever they see fit. The other the workingmen of the State as a body, while nificant as indicative of the breach in the Demois that the custom can be conveniently em- it has been a costly one for the public. The cratic party on this important question. It is a anxious for the sake of their section, the section sec an the old issues and to get an adversary and the development ful character. The country will never be conof this class, the work it is accomplishing every day, the organization it is effecting for industrial enterprise, the earnestness with which it nobody would pretend that the second is any- worthy persons employed on public works, inpropagates the principle of equal rights as the thing but scandalous. As for the excuse that cluding especially the heelers and strikers for necessary foundation of a policy that invites frivolous charges are frequently made in secret whom politicians get places, to receive more

The, the old system, with its hates and its confirmation honest objections exist deserves It can do the cause of labor no good whatever to have a small fraction of the workers, sethe rod of government. It dies hard, and will fear of exposure in an open discussion would lected neither for their efficiency nor for any deter many a bad man from becoming a can- other merit, paid more than the great majority didate for office, would tend to make Presidents of industrious and faithful men in similar emmore careful and conselentious in exercising ployment can earn. Example in that case does the appointing power, and would raise the harm, and not good. The weight and influence of the State are thus cast into the scale, not Nor are the arguments for public considera- on behalf of honest merit, but against it. Bitthis country concludes are commercial treaties, some who are among the poorest of their class. enough to rob ballot-boxes and to commit arson and in respect to these the argument for secrecy Hostility toward wage-earners generally is apt is that a public discussion would disclose our to spring from the impression that their po-

There is a rate of wages, every sensible man bound to die. The forces for it are all bad, tional agreements are concluded like a dicker will agree, which cannot be profitably paid, or disagreeable to feel and ruinous in their social in a Chatham-st. clothing-store, where each paid with benefit to the community. For if rude and unskilled labor be paid 82 per day, labor of moderate skill and training ought to eral cost of production as must put the indus-A reference to the Spanish Commercial Treaty | tries of this country at a disadvantage in any negotiated by Mr. Foster in the closing months | competition with the industries of other counof the Arthur Administration will show how tries, and must at the same time cut down to the rules of the Senate as to secrecy might a minimum the domestic consumption of prodthe rules that treaty would have been nego- demand and the aggregate reward for labor by tiated in secret, sent to the Senate in secret, every advance in wages which is inconsistent considered in secret, ratified in secret, and with the highest general prosperity, so that the

merchants, importers and manufacturers, having millions invested in the West India trade, would have waked up to find their business disorganized, if not ruined, without having had an opportunity of protesting. This particular treaty contained a tariff schedule of several hundred items, and however admirable the character and talents of the average Senator may be, he is not qualified to vote intelligently upon a proposition like this without provings.

A discrimination in favor of workers who character from the best or most efficient of their several to the Twelfth Ward of Troy at the last election. He had seen about lifteen or twenty men in gangs who are not the best or most efficient of their several to the Twelfth Ward of Troy at the last election. He had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times had seen about lifteen or twenty men in gangs who had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times had voted twice or three times. He had voted twice or three times had voted twice or three times. The fraudination in favor of twe from the Twelfth Ward of Troy at the Indian voted twice or three times. it would. Controller Myers, however, had the in Berlin who supported Socialist candidates character and talents of the average Senator as a body that the taxpayers of the State should upon a proposition like this without previous other sum, from the carnings of the most in-

much, since the office ought to be wiped out: power, against the burden of a great standing rules, strictly construed, forbid a Senator to In this reasoning it is not assumed, as so ne but the reduction would certainly meet with army, against all institutions and customs which say a word to any outsider about executive are perhaps too hastily inclined to assume, that with that allowance, the voting in German | the fact is that scores of petitions from com-

THE YEAR AHEAD OF US. The future, meaning the immediate future, looks queer if not dark. Any gentleman who was a good-working balloon would do well to take a trip to the moon or some other nice planet and remain there until 1891 comes in. We are led to indulge in this strain on reading some observations on the weather made by a correspondent of "The Livingston Republican." He writes about the winter of 1815-16 and in doing so justifies the conclusion that that was the particular winter upon which this of 1889-90 is modelled. He states that in November and December, 1815, the weather was uncommonly mild and that it remained so during January and February, 1816. Now it is fair to assume that the resemblance between these two spells of weather will be pro-

longed during the rest of 1890. It is painfully interesting, therefore, to see ho 1816 conducted itself from March on. Here is the correspondent's report:

The month of March was cold and stormy. A great many people called the year a year without a mer. In April it was very cold; during May the ice was an inch thick on some streams. The fruit-tree blossoms and the young corn were frozen. Some farmers built large fires around their fields and the smoke and heat saved some of the young corn. In lune, snow and ice could be found; vegetables were failure. When the rye was in blossom, six inche of snow fell. The 4th of July was very cold and vindy; on the 5th, ice formed on the waters of New York, Pennsylvania, and some of the Eastern States In August, ice formed half an inch thick; september and October were warm. All crops were a failure

Forewarned is-well, as we have remarked, it is an opportunity to go ballooning somewhere. Americans are the best-natured people in the world and have always adhered to the policy of adjusting themselves to all sorts of weather, the perfectly shocking equally with the perfectly lovely, without a murmur and no questions asked. But they draw the line at snow and ice in leafy June, and sternly decline to celebrate the everglorious Fourth with skating matches. And how shall we attempt to picture the feelings that will agitate the breast and corrugate the brow of the summer-hotel proprietor as he looks forward to an August characterized by ice half an inch thick. It is a dismal prospect, even if Tennyson does insist that not in vain the future beckons. The future, take it as a whole, is undoubtedly worthy of confidence. But the question before the house is the rest of 1890; and in view of the considerations above set forth we are frank to say that there is small fascination in its beckoning The balloon is the thing.

A year of Republican rule since the restoration is an agreeable retrospect to the country. nent continuance in power of the party which colored porter of a sleeping-car forced his way freed the slave, preserved the Union and is irrevocably pledged to give the American people the blessings of the American system of protect

> the secrets of an executive session, what is the name of the crime committed by Senators who tell those secrets? It ought to be treason at the

Children and fools tell the truth is a saying that has the warrant of great antiquity. Sheehan, the Democratic leader in the New-York Assembly, said the other day that Edward Murclose with a view to publication, some sensible sibly be distributed in small shares among phy, jr., of Troy, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was the head of the State's Canal Department-meaning indisputably the Detunity for pointing out once more to his col- investigation stops short of such a complete partment of Public Works. There is no question he meant to or not.

> The Kings County Democratic General Committee on Monday night passed resolutions denouncing the Sexton Ballot-Reform bill as "un-American, unconstitutional and grossly partison. Club of Brooklyn adopted resolutions which debe to them, for they are doomed to final defeat,

A dispatch from Washington published in some of the New-York papers, but not in The Tribune, a few days ago, said that Acting Ecar Admiral Walker, commanding the Squadron of Evolution, was having serious trouble with several of his officers, and that Secretary Tracy contemplated ordering the fleet to return to the United States without delay. It was reported that Captain John A. Howell, commander of the Atlanta, had been tion of treaties less obvious and forcible. If terness of feeling toward all employers is likely put under arrest, and Lieutenant Albert R. Conthe United States made treaties of alliance the to be engendered by the knowledge that they den placed in command of the vessel; and that case would be different. The treaties which pay good workers not more than the State pays | Chief Engineer Edward Farmer and Lieutenant-Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie, both of the Boston, had been placed under arrest for violation of orders. The reports were doubted by officers of the service at home, but as there had been no denial, opinions began to waver. According to dispatches from Villefranche, published Wednesday, there would seem to be no foundation for the reports of official misconduct in the squadron, at least so far as Captain Howell is concerned. These dispatches said that Captain Howell and other commanding officers were entertained at luncheon on the yacht gave these better forces another impetus. All commercial treafy can reasonably be expected be paid at least twice as much, and the men of Namouna, and that they afterward attended a ball on the Chicago. If any one of these officers had been under arrest, as reported, he would not have been permitted to leave his quarters on the ship, and certainly would not have been allowed to appear officially on any occasion.

> The assurance comes from Albany that the ucts. In the end labor lessens the aggregate | mischievous amendment to the Saxton bill allowing the use of unofficial ballots will be struck out before the bill leaves the Assembly. It is well. It would be an unpardonable blunder for secretly returned to the President for proc- effort to obtain any such advance is always the majority to pass the measure without strik-

there is a prospect that it may be cut from that mode of protesting against the rule of a consultation with men whose business makes dustrious and capable workers, and to give it of the testimony taken by the Senate committee

those who get and hold employment by favor, of 1892, and very likely the Democracy will gain half a dozen supervisors and ward constables and possibly a Mayor or two in 1894, and so on during the next quarter of a century or more. It is an admirable arrangement-or, at all events no Republican objects to that sort of rotation it politics.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Holmes read a number of his poems to the students of Boston University a few days ago, the selections including "The Last Leaf," Dorothy Q.,"
"The Voiceless" and "The Chambered Nautilus."

The serious illness is announced of Blaine Rusk, son of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mrs. Caroline Donovan, who has given \$100,000 to Johns Hopkins University and made many other important public bequests, was such an admirer of General R. E. Lee that at the time of his death she was just on the point of giving him \$100,000.

"I have noticed with great satisfaction," said Vice President Morton, at Charleston, S. C., "the courage and enterprise which have been exhibited by the people of the Southern States, and the amazing rapidity since peace was restored to our common country.

That achievement is without a parallel in the history of the world." with which their fallen fortunes have been retrieved

"I heard," writes a correspondent of "The Star of London, "a curious and characteristic story of Disraeli the other day. Once Lord Derby—then Prime Minister-found fault with something Disraell had done. Disraeli at the time was Chancellor of the Exchequer for the first time; and he was peremptorily summoned to St. James's Square. At once Lord Derby -who had a sharp tongue and a fierce temper when he gave way to it—poured on Disraeli a lava-tide of reproach. Disraeli sat absolutely silent, until Lord Derby, in final exasperation, said, 'D—— it, man, have you nothing to say?' Disraeli got up and left the house, never saying one word. It was this marvellous self-control that probably accounts for his strange success."

The young Baillie Cochrane, who now succeeds to the Barony of Lamington, has never made any mark in the House of Commons; but he is a pleasant, handsome and popular young fellow, and has a strong resemblance to what one can well imagine his late father to have been at his age.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"There is only one thing," recently said a magazine writer, "that surprises me more than the rejection of so many of my articles; and that is that so many of my articles are accepted." Are the ways of the editor as inscrutable as this remark would indicate, or the man who made it just taking a chance shot at the editorial sanctum?

No Test Required.—Patient (very loud)—I am so completely deaf that I can hardly hear a platel shot! Physician—Then, I suppose, there's no use talking. (Writes on a slate.) "I will have to test your power of hearing. Meet me downtown at the Stock Exchange a few minutes before 3. I want to see whether you can hear the noise before the closing of the Exchange!" Patient (after having read the invitation)—No need of that, Doctor; that's where I got deaf:—(Puck.

Clubs are multiplying in Boston with amazing rapidity; in fact the city seems to be club mad. This gives point to a recent remark of a bright oman, "We are returning," she said, "to the days of savagery, and are being clubbed to death."

An exchange speaks of a man who was "struck by a train and instantly killed," and adds that whe lived only half an hour after being struck, and was unconscious the greater part of the day." There may be something queer about it, but we have frequently noticed that the man who lives only half an hour after being instantly killed, is generally unconscious one greater part of the day.—(Norristown iteraids.) In "The Gondollers," the Grand Inquisitor tells

she is neat and handsome. This is a word that should not be allowed to lie buried in a libretto. It is itself both neat and handsome and will fill many a longfelt want. Pertile in Expedients.—Agent—I'd make you my janitor, only I must have a married man.

Applicant—Keep the place open for an hour and I'll fix that. It's easier to get married than to get a job."—(The Epoch.

Casilda that she is "distinctly fimp," meaning that

"An end to apologies," shouts the gallant Colonel Watterson, in "The Louisville Courier-Journal." We

and is going to hit something with a dull thud. A Blighted Race.—The phrase "Come off the perch" cannot be given in the Mexican language. The nearest approach to it is: "Will you do me the great honor to descend from your present attitude to my own himble level?" Is it any wonder that the nation is degenerating at the rate of five voits per year?—(Detroit Free Press.

Commander McCalla is said to be popular as a dubman in Washington. But as a swordsman in the Navy, he seems to be decidedly unpopular.

Just Indignation.—Briggs—Hello, what's your burry I Briggs—I am going down to kill an editor. I cont a communication in signed "Honestas," and the blamed fool added an extra "s" to it.—(Terre Haute

Vital Statistics of Norway, recently published, show an expectation of life in that country that can hardly be paralleled in any other country. The mean dura on of life is 48.33 years for males, and 51.30 years for females. In England the mean duration of life is 41.35 years for males and 44.62 years for females. In other words, a Norwegian at his birth, may reasonably expect to live seven years longer than an Englishman. But of course an Englishman would reply to this that a short life in the tight little isle is more desirable than a long life in Norway, in the spirit of the line "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

A Fixed Habit.—Brisk Young Man (on a collecting tour.—Mr. Ennkam. I have here a little bill, which I— Democratic Congressman (furiously)—I am not here, sir. I am absent.—(Chicago Tribune.

What's this! General Bragg, who, in 1884, loved Mr. Cleveland for the enemies he had made, declares his preference for William C. Whitney as the Democratic candidate in 1802. Well may Mr. Cleveland exclaim: Bragg is a good dog, but Holdfast is better." By the way, who is enacting the part of Holdfast for the ex-

Mrs. Largent-What, not like terrapin? I'm as tonished.
Mrs. Struckem-No, I don't! I think they are just awful.

Mrs. Largent-They are considered quite a luxury, and they are very expensive, you know.

Mrs. Struckem-Oh! I think I will try a little more.

-(Boston Transcript.

WAGNER'S COMEDY.

If any observer of operatic affairs was at all skeptical about the popular interest in "Die Meistersinger" he might have had his mind set at rest by taking a look into the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Every seat from floor to gallery was sold, and nearly every foot of standing room occupied. This afternoon the comedy will be repeated, and the audience will be larger still, but only by the number of persons who will be found willing to put up with furtive glimpses of the stage from the few nooks and corners not occupied last night. As the product of an idle affectation this would be remarkable enough; but it will require a pretty severe strain on the intellectual faculties and some wrenghing of the conscience to take this view of the phenomenon. Better let it pass as an exhibition of honest interest, more or less intelligent as one chooses to look at it, in a drama whose popularity can be as easily defended as that of "Lohengrin," concerning which the controversy is closed.

The representation last night fell short of the standard set in previous years in many respects, but it had a special interest in the first appearance of Mr. Kalisch as Walther von Stolzing and Mr. Reichmann as Hans Sachs. Both impersonations were exceedingly interesting in themselves and suggestive in he opportunities for comparison which they afforded. Mr. Reichmann's conception of the part of into prominence a little at the expense of the geniality and amiability which the New-York public may be, he is not qualified to vote intelligently upon a proposition like this without previous consultation with men whose business makes them experts in such matters. And yet the rules, strictly construed, forbid a Senator to say a word to any outsider about executive business. With respect to this particular case the fact is that scores of petitions from commercial bodies poured in upon the Sanate the moment that, owing to the publication of the treaty in an incomplete form, the injunction of secrecy had been removed. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the House is usually required to ask with the series of a special with the series of a special with the series of the testimony taken by the Sanate the first business. With respect to this particular case the fact is that scores of petitions from commercial bodies poured in upon the Sanate the moment that, owing to the publication of the treaty in an incomplete form, the injunction of secreey had been removed. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the House is usually required to adopt legislation before a treaty can be carried into effect. For instance, in 1884, after the Senate had ratified a reciprocity with Mexico, the House refused to pass the necessary legislation.

There are other moral and practical objections to secret sessions to which we may find to begin by granting exceptional wages to the proposition of the testimony takes the destron case in the XVIII Distinguisty the construction of the testimony takes the state checking and the history of the man, the contested election case in the XVIII Distinguisty to some who are less capable or worthy.

We take the above paragraph from the reporting the testimony takes the estated pointed out, the man the custing state of things here disclosed is Edward the existing scale of wages must be essentially and unless that state is chiefly responsible for the disgraceful, law since the committee. If his fellow members of the committee, If his fellow members of the committee. If his fellow members of the co